

SPORTS

GOLD MEDALS OF SOVIET JUDOKAS

At the European judo championship in Brussels, Vitaly Pesnyuk of the USSR won the under-66 kg division.

In the under-78 kg division Yuri Merkulov won the bronze medal. And the finals of the under-71 kg division Tamas Nemesi from Hungary beat Serge Dyon of France, the first such win for the medalist of two world championships.

CHAMPION AHEAD

After eight rounds of the big international chess tournament in London the leader is Karpov. In his latest game he beat Korchnoi of Switzerland to total 6.5 points.

Folgyayevsky of the USSR and Chandler of Great Britain had six points each.

RECORD

OF AUTO MODEL MAKER

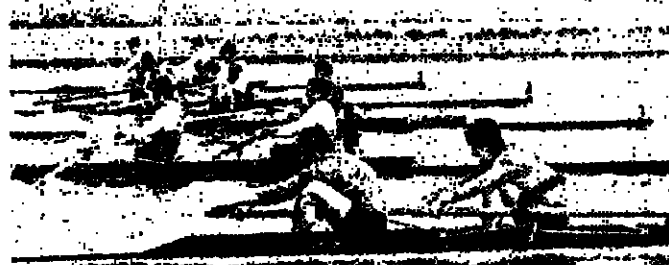
Anatoly Medvedev from Leningrad is the holder of a new national record in auto model racing. His miniature car, with an engine of only 1.5 cu cm, reached a speed of 223.80 kph over a 500 m stretch.

The car demonstrated its ability at a contest of the country's strongest auto model makers at a coliseum in the Crimean Region. The previous record was 222.496, reached by Vladimir Kruger of Yantlav on his model.

TOURNAMENT OF THE YOUNG

Young Soviet footballers took second place at the European championship (under 16). In the final game, held in the West German town of Ulm, they lost to their West German counterparts 2-0.

The tournament, organized by UEFA, was held for the second time.



The USSR rowing championship has begun unusually early. In the photo is a scene from the 2,000 m heat.

Aerobics: Why it's popular



Exhibition performances of an aerobic gymnastics group at the Gubkin Institute of Oil and Gas Industry in Moscow. Photo by Igor Lileev

Like mushrooms after a summer rain, groups of aerobic gymnastics enthusiasts, mainly female, have started to appear lately. What is the reason for such an "explosion"? Primarily it's the need to move. The fast-moving 20th century with its fantastic achievements in science and technology has virtually "chained" many down, devoting them of movement, absolutely essential for health.

Furthermore, some girls want to practise gymnastics. But they aren't accepted into gymnastics groups because of age or physical factors. Not every one is able to do a double somersault, pirouettes and other complex elements after all. Easier there was an "outlet" — calisthenic gymnastics. But this has become so complex (just remember the ball exercises — not everyone can do them) as to prohibit access for everyone.

Well aerobic gymnastics is different. First, they

practise in groups and not alone. Second, fast "mischievous" music accompanies every movement, third, you practise it at your leisure without any competition. Fourth, it is most good for those who know how to knit and think up different costumes. Fifth, the age for participants is between seven and 70. The only drawback may be the health condition of those willing to train. You need a doctor's advice since not everyone can perform for 20 to 40 minutes without stopping.

The sessions are normally held two to three times a week. Most of the groups are female, but there are mixed ones, too (with children and men). There is any benefit from all this! Yes, there is: weight goes down, the figure and the general indicators of health improve (for instance, blood pressure, pulse), as well as the favourable emotional impact from music, the colours of costumes, communications.

First finalist known

The NHL champion of this season, the Edmonton Oilers, who won the semifinal series of four successive matches against the Minnesota North Stars, is

the first finalist for the Stanley Cup.

The players from the Canadian town of Edmonton, led by Wayne Gretzky, won twice at home, 7-1 and 4-3, and twice away, 8-5 and 3-1.

There is strong competition in the other semifinal. The Montreal Canadiens, who had clinched the chief prize of pro hockey five times in a row, have beaten at home games the holders of the Stanley Cup for the past four seasons — the New York Islanders 3-0 and 4-2, and made later success twice against the New York players at away games, 5-2 and 3-1.

The fifth game held in Montreal was again won by the hosts 3-1. Now, to enter the finals they have to score just one win, while their rivals have to win both remaining games.



There are seven girls in the team of Indian mountaineers who are to climb Mount Everest. To date only four women have made it to the top of the highest mountain in the world. In the photo: the Indian climbers who are to take part in the ascent.

Photo from "The Sentinel" newspaper

New Peace Race

The 37th Peace Race starts on May 8 in Berlin, prior to the Day of Victory over Hitler's Germany, with the 7 km trials or prologue as it is known. Bringing ideas of peace and friendship among nations, this is the race will last across 1,688 km of the Berlin-Poznan-Warsaw in 11 stages. Twenty countries, including the USSR, have prepared to "carry" a dove of peace — the symbol of this competition — along the roads of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

This competition is one of the most prestigious in the international calendar of amateur sports. Its participants have won the once mounted the Olympic podium. The USSR team, who has won the Peace Race twice, will feature Sergei Sukhodkov, who will compete in the Race for the fourth time. In 1971 he won the Peace Race and in 1972 became an Olympic champion. The one-time winner in Olympic cycling Oleg Ikonnikov and Pyotr Ugrumov, five times of the team are Sergei Voronin, Viktor Denisov and Sergei Ustinov. New faces are making their debut: formerly well-known and Olympic champion Valery Gilyagin and Nikolai Gorkov.

The changes in the team are quite understandable — in the past two years it has won victory both in the team and individual events.

According to specialists, the main competition will be between the GDR, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. Cyclists from Italy, France, Poland and Cuba are strong contenders.

KING JUAN CARLOS I IN THE SOVIET UNION

It could be said that our two countries lie at the opposite ends of Europe. They have different socio-political systems. Yet, as we see, this is not an obstacle to mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference into each other's internal affairs.

This was said by Konstantin Chernenko at a lunch given in the Kremlin in honour of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia of Spain.

This is the first visit to this country of a Spanish head of state in the history of relations between the two countries. However, the links between them, particularly the cultural links, have deep roots. Millions of Soviet people admire the art of Cervantes and Lope de Vega, Velazquez and Goya. The works of Cervantes and Tolstoy are of innumerable value to Spanish literature, noted the esteemed Spanish guest.

The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1977. Since then the years have proved very fruitful for Soviet-Spanish relations. Konstantin Chernenko said that the Soviet Union "is ready to further develop good and mutually beneficial relations with Spain" in different spheres, and to cooperate with her in the international arena for the benefit of peace and security.

The current international situation is causing alarm in both countries. King Juan Carlos I described it as "a prewar atmosphere without a future". We are convinced, said Konstantin Chernenko, that it is only under conditions of lasting peace that the increasingly complex problems facing mankind on the threshold of the third millennium can be solved. Only peaceful cooperation on Earth, in outer space and in the exploration

of new trends. During the ten days the festival lasts, 23 concerts will be given, as compared with eleven concerts in 1981. Music by composers from more than forty countries will be heard at the festival. Apart from music from the traditional "musical nations", festival audiences will also be able to acquaint themselves with the music of Australia, Cyprus, Colombia, the Philippines, Ecuador, Tunisia, Morocco and of other countries.

The main aim of the festival, says composer Tikhon Khrennikov, Chairman of the Festival Organizing Committee, is to support the creative search of progressive musicians the world over, to present a large-scale panorama of modern music in all its diversity, and to show both the continuity of traditions and

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Konstantin Chernenko shaking hands with King Juan Carlos I at the Kremlin. Queen Sophia toured the night of Moscow. She also visited the Moscow Ballet School where she was accompanied by A. Chernenko and L. Gromyko. In the photo: during the Queen's visit to the School.

REMEMBRANCE DAY



On May 9, the Soviet people celebrated Victory Day. It was thirty-nine years ago that World War II ended, the most cruel and devastating of all the wars experienced by mankind to date. The most severe tests fell to the lot of the Soviet people 20 million of whom died in the war. Our people still have vivid memories of the past war. There is an unending stream of visitors to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. Eternal flames in honour of the dead, like those in Moscow, have been lit in many Soviet cities. Former soldiers come to the Eternal Flame outside the Kremlin every Victory Day to pay tribute to the memory of their comrades who were killed in the war. Newlyweds bring flowers to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as a token of gratitude and in memory of the fallen.

In the photos: In Red Square. ● By the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier outside the Kremlin Wall. Photos by Andrei Kryazev

20th-CENTURY MUSIC

On May 15-24, Moscow will be the venue for the Second International Music Festival whose motto is "Music for Humanism, Peace and Friendship Among Nations".

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Politbureau weekly meeting

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee examined the results of the talks between Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The Politbureau stressed the major significance of these negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. The documents signed during Jaruzelski's visit serve to reinforce the fraternal relations between our two countries and represent a major step forward in the development and perfection of these relations.

The talks between the Soviet and Polish leaders were characterized by a unanimity of views on all topical international issues. The Soviet Union and Poland, together with the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries, will continue to pursue a firm and constructive policy aimed at ensuring the security and protection of the revolutionary gains made in the countries of the socialist community, and at ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear disaster.

The Politbureau totally approved the results of the Soviet-Polish talks as well as the CPSU's readiness, as expressed by Konstantin Chernenko, to continue to give all-round assistance to the Polish United Workers' Party and to the working people of the Polish People's Republic in their struggle to overcome the results of the crisis, to strengthen socialism in their country, and to consolidate the unity between the fraternal socialist countries in the cause of preserving peace and developing international cooperation.

Also approved were the additional measures devised by the USSR Council of Ministers to ensure this year's crop harvest, purchases of agricultural produce and forage, as well as the successful wintering of farm cattle in the period between 1984 and 1985.

The Politbureau outlined a number of new measures linked with increases in the resources of oil and oil products and with their efficient and rational use in the national economy.

Also examined at the meeting were matters relating to increasing responsibility for strict observance of the rules on standardization and quality of products, as well as the further development of land improvement measures in the Ukrainian SSR. Certain other issues concerning the economic and social policies pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet state were likewise discussed.

Soviet Olympians will not go to Los Angeles

Such is the decision adopted in Moscow at a plenary meeting of the USSR National Olympic Committee.

All those speaking at the meeting stressed that the situation obtaining in the USA in the course of preparations for the Games does not allow Soviet sportsmen to participate in them. This decision was unanimously supported by all members of the USSR NOC, including the leaders of all the 29 Olympic sports federations, and by all members of the Committee presidium.

In the Statement issued by NOC attention is drawn to a previous Statement it made as early as April 10, expressing serious anxiety over crude violations by the Games organizers of the rules of the Olympic Charter, over the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by reactionary circles in the USA with the connivance of the of

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'CALL TO ARMS'

Washington. President Reagan went on national TV recently to discuss US policy in Central America. He actually declared military interference and aggression in Central America to put down the revolutionary and national liberation movement there as a legitimate right and the moral duty of the USA.

Demonstrating the primitive political parochialism of the present US administration's approach and following the cut-and-dried dogmas of anti-communism, Reagan described the complex processes now underway in Central America exclusively as the result of "Moscow's intrigues" and "foreign in-

terference" while citing not a single fact to support his charges.

The speech provoked widespread denunciation in the USA. House Speaker T. O'Neill described it as a call to arms. He stressed the hope for ending the secret war against Nicaragua and mining its ports. The USA is on the way to a new military adventure abroad and a new "Vietnam", stresses an open letter to Americans by Congressman Delmas. He urged the US public to move urgently to prevent large-scale US military intervention in Central America.

INTERNATIONAL COURT CONDEMNS WASHINGTON

The Hague. The United States must put an immediate stop to its mining of Nicaraguan ports. Such is the judgement of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, with all fifteen members of the court voting for it. With fourteen votes in favour, a decision was passed condemning any encroachments on the political independence of Nicaragua via military, paramilitary actions or via threat of force.

Thus the International Court of Justice has pronounced the American administration guilty of the illegal actions which provoked the Sandinist government to lodge a complaint with this supreme judicial body.

It should be recalled that when the Security Council examined the mining of the Nicaraguan ports issue, the United States had to exercise its right of veto to prevent the adoption of a resolution condemning its actions, although votes in favour of the resolution were cast by thirteen delegates, with one abstention. Foreseeing that it would be still more difficult to find support among the fifteen judges, elected from among leading international lawyers, and that it would be impossible to protect itself by exercising the right of veto, Washington hastily decided for two years it would

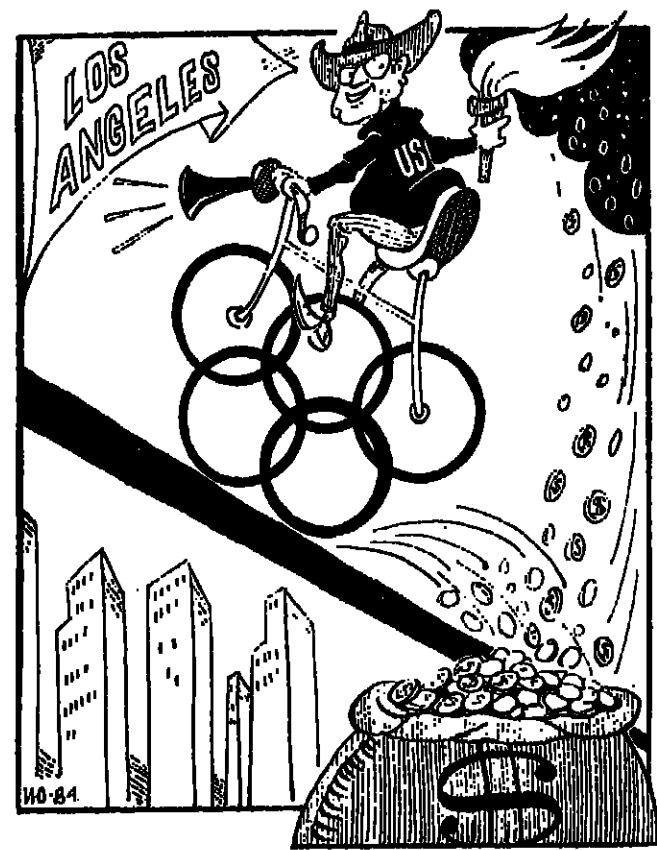
not recognize the authority of the International Court of Justice in disputes relating to Central America.

At the Hague, the case of Nicaragua vs the United States has ended in victory for the plaintiff. Regardless of whether or not the defendant is willing to submit to court's ruling, it represents a moral and political defeat for Washington and a serious blow to Reagan's imperial ambitions in Central America.

VIETNAMESE PRIME MINISTER PROTESTS AT CHINESE ACTION

New York. The situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border is becoming increasingly grave. The Chinese are violating the border more and more often, carrying out incursions into Vietnam, said Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In an interview to the "Newsweek" magazine.

He stressed that the present aggravation in Sino-Vietnamese relations is not accidental. Peking is out to subvert the atmosphere of dialogue between



Some may like medals... But I believe in profits!

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

the ASEAN nations and the Indochinese countries. The authorities in Peking are trying to support the Pol Pot gangs which over the past few months have suffered a number of defeats at the hands of the armed forces of People's Kampuchea. Nor is it mere coincidence that the Chinese stepped up their operations on the border at the time of President Reagan's visit to Peking.

Vietnam is carrying out a consistently peaceful policy, the head of the Vietnamese state noted. It has always expressed

its readiness to solve controversial issues by negotiation. We have repeatedly put forward this proposal to the Chinese side. However, Peking has invariably rejected our initiatives on normalization of relations. So far as we are concerned, the same applies to the United States. The process of normalization is impeded by the hostile policies of the American Government which, acting in collusion with Chinese expansionism, is seeking to weaken Vietnam and to undermine stability and security in South-East Asia.

King Juan Carlos I in the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

tion of the world comes to make it possible to reveal and measure man's limitless creative potential.

The Soviet Union appeals to all countries to take practical steps to contribute towards a switch from confrontation to détente and cooperation. In favour of a radical reduction of armaments, primarily in nuclear weapons, on the basis of a principle of equality and equal security. In the setting up of a climate of trust among states to be set up.

Konstantin Chernenko paragonized Spain's intention to allow nuclear weapons on its soil, as well as her contribution to the success of the CSCE low-level Madrid Meeting and its desire to play a constructive role in the international arena.

RULING PARTY IN GREECE HOLDS CONGRESS

Athens. The ruling EPP (PASOK) is holding its congress here. In addition to a half thousand party delegates the Congress is being attended by foreign guests representing different political parties. These include a delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Y. Gikh, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU, and a delegation from the CPSU Central Committee headed by Andrei G. Papanikolaou, Chairman and Greek Politburo member, delivered the main report at the Congress.

Nuclear war can only be averted by means of détente, said Papanikolaou, as contributing to the peace for détente and disarmament. Greek Government has proposed its own initiative to approach to the proposal of the Soviet leadership for the limitation of the disarmament negotiations, to the achievement of a nuclear-free Balkan Peninsula and a whole of Europe, and in accordance with the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles have met with the positive response among the people of Europe.

Papanikolaou spoke in favour of solidarity with the Greek liberation movements, against colonialism and racist regimes, and against the physical elimination of anti-American foreign leaders.

State terrorism has led to acts of violence in El Salvador, the mass murder of peasants in Guatemala, and to arbitrary rule of the occupied Arab lands. "The Nation" stresses, for Directive 138, it gives the United States a free hand to interfere in such adventures as the CIA to participate in the torture of civilians and destruction of towns and villages.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR SAYS NO TO ARMS RACE IN SPACE

Washington. An opposition Republican senator said the American people should start immediately to oppose the Soviet Union's anti-satellite weapons program. The senator, L. Pressler, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Arms Control, Outer Space and the Environment, said that the United States should not be misled by the Soviet Union's claims that it is not interested in an arms race in space.

As we see it, all these facts indicate that the American "misinformation" of Western Europe has a direct bearing on the Middle East, which is close to it geographically, and which has been arbitrarily declared by Washington as lying within the "sphere of its vital interests".

FLOWERS FOR THE COSMONAUTS

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gave a reception in honour of the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts on their return to Delhi at the end of their tour of India. She warmly welcomed Yuri Malyshev, Gennady Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma, members of the joint Soviet-Indian space flight, as well as the director of cosmonaut training V. A. Satalov, and members of the standby crew Anatoly Berezov, Georgi Grechko and Ravish Malhotra.

During conversation with her guests, Indira Gandhi had high praise for the Soviet-Indian cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space. She stressed that the joint flight of the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts had become a brilliant milestone in the history of the development of relations between the two countries and that it served as an example of constructive cooperation in promoting the progress of science and technology to the benefit of the whole of mankind.

Legalized terrorism

New York. "The Nation" magazine writes that the essence of the National Security Council's confidential Directive No. 138, signed by Reagan, is to legalize state terrorism.

The weekly notes that the president, who has been attempting to bring the legitimate Government of Nicaragua to its knees, has made the financing of the anti-Sandinist counter-revolutionaries an article in the federal budget, and that he intends to convert a plan for anti-Nicaraguan sabotage operations by the CIA into a government programme which has already been designated as Project Democracy.

"The Nation" points out that the aim of the directive is to pave the ground for justification of crude American interference into the domestic affairs of other states. It sanctions, for instance, the use of American soldiers for reprisals against members of anti-war organizations protesting outside American bases abroad and the use of Phantom jets for bombing the capital of a foreign country, which is to disfigure with Washington. It also authorizes the physical elimination of anti-American foreign leaders.

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Diamonds are for Angola

London. An open court hearing on the case of 23 Angolans and foreigners, mostly Portuguese, who are accused of plundering one of Angola's main riches—diamonds.

The state prosecutor said preliminary estimates show the Angolans have inflicted 140 million dollars worth of damage on the country's economy. In addition, diamonds were recovered from the Angolans about 200 million dollars. In the course of the investigation, more facts of the link between the accused and imperialist powers' secret



Indians welcoming the members of the joint Soviet-Indian flight.

ing the progress of science and technology to the benefit of the whole of mankind.

The Indian Prime Minister expressed her gratitude to all the Soviet and Indian experts who ensured the successful implementation of the outstanding experiment.

On their tour of India the Soviet-Indian crew were welcomed with garlands of bright flowers wherever they went. Particularly heartwarming welcome was accorded to the cosmonauts by the citizens of the city of Bangalore, capital of the state of Karnataka, and the space capital of India. It is here that the Indian space research centre is located. The cosmonauts visited an exhibition devoted to the Aryabhata satellite, the first result of Soviet-Indian cooperation in space.

ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR PRODUCED BY CIA



A Salvadoran punitive squad man guarding the "free expression of will".

Photo AP-TASS

Washington. The recent force of the "presidential elections" in El Salvador was masterminded by the CIA. This conclusion follows from an eloquent admission in US Congress by Senator J. Helms.

This law-maker, notorious for his links with President Reagan, and American special services, reported that the CIA directly financed staging of elections in El Salvador. Money was given unconditionally for this political spectacle. Through the secret channels of the American spy department Washington's puppet Duarte received large funds and radio and TV equipment used for concentrated psychological conditioning of the people. We have done everything for these elections, short of slipping the ballots into ballot-boxes, cynically claimed a CIA spokesman at a sitting of the special Senate commission on intelligence.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ON PEACE WATCH

A Week of Peace is now being held in the USSR and abroad. Primarily it would like to say that the Week is now a regular affair, an IZVESTIA correspondent was told by Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Yuri Zhukov. Every year, naturally, has something of its own, which affects the nature of mass actions held as part of it. The central issue now is the fight against a new threat, facing the continent — against the deployment in several European nations of the American nuclear weapons which are even more dangerous and still more destabilizing the world situation — Pershing-2s and cruise missiles. This requires new energetic efforts on the part of all cherishing European peace to rebuff this threat. I would also like to note that at the initiative of the Soviet Peace Committee May was declared a month of strong action against the threat of nuclear war. This month is held as part of the UN-sponsored world disarmament campaign.

REAGAN'S POISONED OLIVE BRANCH

The mountain has given birth to a mouse. This is how the report presented at the Geneva Disarmament Conference by US State Secretary George Bush is described by N. Kozlov and D. Pogorzelsky in the weekly journal, the NEW TIMES. Speaking about the demand made in that report that international inspection should be allowed without hindrance "at any time and in any place", the authors stress that similar demands were made by Washington several years ago. At that time they were relegated to the archives because they did not hold water. Today, being reshaped they have again been extracted to the light of day and placed on the table of negotiations.

What is the purpose of this dishonest game? The answer can only be this. Speaking about its peaceful intentions, the Reagan administration intends to build up its arsenal of chemical weapons. The authors note that before Bush's departure for Geneva "The Washington Post" wrote that the genuine purpose of the draft resolution was to break up the resistance which Congress had offered to the programme of manufacture of new chemical weapons. The article quotes Senator David Pryor who also believes that Reagan's poisoned olive branch was intended much more for the Congress than for the Russians.

OFFICIAL RACISM

The British Government, writes in PRAVDA, its London correspondent A. Maslennikov, adopted two decisions almost simultaneously. It was announced that accepting a personal invitation of M. Thatcher, the head of the government of the racist South Africa Batho comes to Britain. On the same day the Home Office of Great Britain ordered deportation from that country of the twenty-year-old Alta Begum and her two-year-old daughter who "lost their right of residence" in Great Britain only because their father and husband, a British subject born in Bangladesh, had died not long before while extinguishing a fire.

About 2 thousand immigrants born in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been annually deported from Britain over the past few years.

The British Government is known throughout the world for its unsatiable desire to lecture others on how they should arrange their affairs, particularly in the field of civil freedoms and human rights. But at home they are not going to give up the official fostering of racism and to guarantee elementary human rights to millions of their compatriots with a darker complexion.

IS IT A MATTER OF RETAIL TRADE?

Converging each spring on the West German resort town of Oberaula on an excursion are members of Limesse holiday-making partnership, writes N. Barabanova in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Forty-odd years ago they all were members of another partnership which was known as the SS pension division, "The Deadhead", the author notes. The code-name Limesse reflects their yearning for the golden days of 1941 when these former SS-men entrenched themselves on the banks of Russian Lake Limes where they destroyed, burnt and looted towns and villages, and tortured, shot and hanged peaceful civilians. The service record of the division includes not only Limes but also the city of Kharkov where they killed 200,000 peaceful Soviet citizens, Warsaw where they brutally murdered Polish patriots and the Western front where they killed hundreds of British servicemen.

Most of the citizens of Oberaula expressed utter indignation to the city fathers who allowed this SS gathering to take place, the writer notes. These, in their turn, justified their action by saying that this gives an impetus to the development of retail trade.

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KATIN

U.S. missiles in Europe: radius of threat



The nuclear first-strike missiles now deployed in West European countries are not only targeted at the Soviet Union and its allies. These missiles also present a lethal threat to the countries of the Middle East and Africa.

In Sicily, as is well known, 16 cruise missiles have already been deployed and put into combat readiness and there will eventually be a total of 112 cruise missiles on the island. Just to mind you, these rockets have a range of 2,600 kilometres. This means that from now on Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Chad and Niger lie in the nuclear sights of the American cruise arrows.

It may be objected: why should the USA want to use nuclear weapons against those countries in general? This is a fairly logical question. But, alas, there is no logic in the unpredictable policy of the USA. There was absolutely no need in fact to drop death on the

already vanquished Japan in 1945, but the Americans did just this.

Let us take the following fact since the war, the upper echelons of the US leadership have discussed the use of nuclear weapons for attaining goals in crisis situations (e.g., as in Iran) on a total of 19 occasions. And on five occasions out of the nineteen, the use of nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union was discussed. Who can guarantee that on the 20th time round the advocates of a nuclear strike will not gain the upper hand? The answer is — no one. It was very much to the point that a major political figure in Italy recently stated that the deployment of American missiles in Comiso is already aggravating his country's relations with states in North Africa and the Middle East. These states, he stressed, consider that the fact that they have now become a possible target for cruise missiles could be used as blackmail.

There are other indicators, too, that the USA may use nuclear weapons against Asian and African nations. First, Washington stubbornly refuses to enter into any pledges on the non-use of nuclear means against non-nuclear countries. The Soviet Union has undertaken such a pledge, and moreover — has guaranteed not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in general. Washington has refused to follow Moscow's example. Thus on this score the US leadership is giving itself carte blanche.

Second, in the USA there exists the concept of the acceptability of the use of nuclear weapons on a so-called limited scale. This relates directly to the Middle East, where the White House has long planned to provide a nuclear cover for its "rapid deployment force". And the cruise missiles now being deployed in the south of the European continent will provide just such a cover.

Let us try to imagine — in what sort of a situation the USA

might use its nuclear missiles against Afro-Asian countries! One high-ranking US army commander, Vice-Admiral Miller, claimed: In the future we may find ourselves in a situation in the Near and Middle East in which it would be increasingly difficult to maintain stability with the use of conventional weapons. In this case nuclear weapons will be our alternative.

So the American oil interests are the detonator which may explode the atomic bomb over the countries of the region. To protect its oil profits made by exploiting the natural riches of the Arab, Iranian and African, the American administration, as we see, has already programmed nuclear strikes against them.

Other situations in which the USA might resort to the use of nuclear weapons in the area are also quite possible. For instance, an undesirable (in American eyes) turn of events in any one country where the national liberation movement creates a threat for pro-American regimes, could well lead to the use of nuclear blackmail involving the missiles now being deployed in Western Europe.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE MOSKVA RIVER HAS ONCE AGAIN BEEN NAMED THE LEAST POLLUTED RIVER FLOWING THROUGH THE CAPITAL IN EUROPE. This is evidenced by data of the Moskva-Oka administration for the control and uses of water. The upper reaches of the Moskva and Volga rivers are receiving more and more pure water. Special boats and ships are used to keep these rivers clean.

● THE SECOND USSR-GERMANY SYMPOSIUM ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENDED IN KISHINEV. Among the key topics discussed were the interaction of society and nature both on a national and international level.

● IT HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN THAT PLANTS ABSORB MOST OF THEIR SOLAR RADIATION AT SUNSET. Scientists in the Russian Federation's Komi Republic have now reproduced sunset light in a new spectrum of neon lamps. In their light, cucumbers ripen three weeks earlier than usual and tomatoes 45 days earlier. Optimal radiation intensity and the best sequence and duration of radiation are held by a preset programme.

● ESTONIA'S RESERVES OF COMBUSTIBLE SHALE ARE FAR GREATER THAN HAS BEEN BELIEVED, SAY SCIENTISTS WHO COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS PINPOINTING THE MOST COMMERCIALLY PROFITABLE SHALE DEPOSITS. Up to 300 million tonnes are now extracted yearly, and they believe that the output will grow substantially in future. The raw material is valuable in the chemical industry and in power engineering.

● THE LOCAL PUPPET THEATRE IN THE SOUTHERN RUSSIAN CITY OF STAVROPOL HAS MOVED INTO ITS NEW HOME, a specially designed building with an auditorium seating 300. The company is at present staging plays by Russian classic as well as modern Soviet and foreign playwrights. Its shows are attended by nearly a quarter of a million people each year.

SULAK CHAIN-POWER NECKLACE OF DAGHESTAN

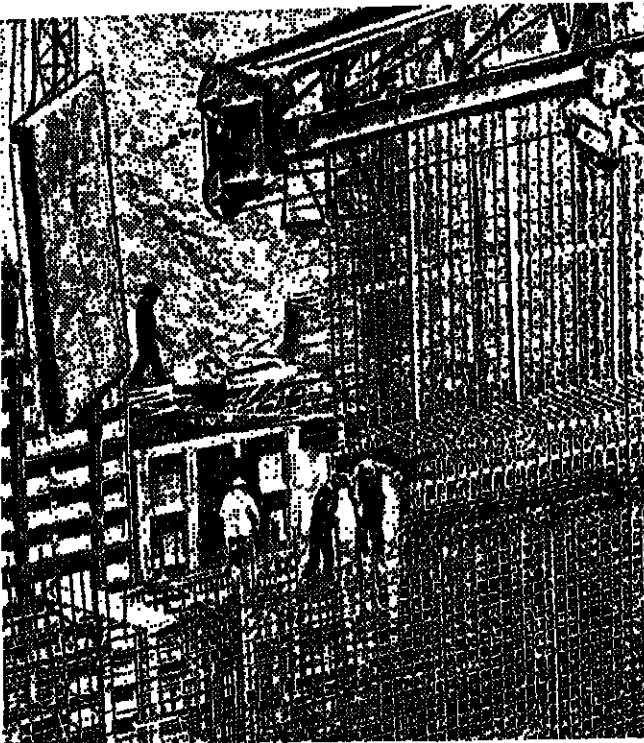
Engineers are of the opinion that it is economically feasible to construct a chain of over twenty hydroelectric plants on the Sulak River in Daghestan, an autonomous republic in the North Caucasus. River flows can be regulated every season, thus holding back the spring-summer floods, while at the same time the chain of reservoirs will provide a reliable waterway.

The Gergebil plant was the first to be built. It supplied water which is badly needed in Daghestan's valley as well as electricity to the local mountain people. The village of Gergebil became famous not only for its hydroelectric power plant but also for its splendid peaches. The costs of the irrigation system were recovered by the first year's harvest alone.

The Chiryeut plant, built at the point where the Sulak leaves the mountains to meet the plain, was the second in line. It doubled Daghestan's power output. A new town named Chiryeut sprang up near the plant and the reservoir made it possible to cultivate rice in the area.

At 1 million kw the Chiryeut plant, the next to be built, was the most powerful in the North Caucasus. Its four power units produce almost 2,500 million kilowatt-hours. The plant which has completely paid back its cost, boasts a number of engineering novelties. Its power units are coupled in two parallel blocks, placed one after the other. This was necessitated by the narrowness of the valley.

A new project, Mialti (220 thousand kw), is under construction. It will be completely automated and remote-controlled from the Chiryeut plant.



Reinforcement being assembled on the left bank of the Mialti dam.

One more plant, the Irganal project (800 thousand kw), will be built upstream from the Chiryeut reservoir. A town will also be constructed nearby. As construction at Mialti progresses, operations will be shifted over to Irganal.

The front panel of the assembly line of the first auto works bears the figure 500,000. This stands for the number of vehicles manufactured since the commissioning of the Kama production assembly producing large lorries.

Bound for the Chukotka shore

Having broken the ice barrier off the eastern shores of the Chukchi Peninsula, the "Molva" icebreaker escorted a diesel electric ship, "Kapitan Markov", bound with cargo for the North, into the port of Vilyuy. This is the first Bering Sea port on the ice-achieved to the Arctic (the ship was Evgenyev) to hold the summer navigation flag for the following the "Kapitan Markov", bound for the Port of Vladivostok, on the other, "Taganrog", the diesel ship, "Anquema" and the motor vessel, "Borya Tarkov".

Hydrologists acting as surveillance pilots have completed detailed maps of the Bering marking every space clear of ice. Changes in the ice are monitored by satellite. It enables the ships' captains plot their course steering of the most dangerous concentrations of ice and to take account the "weakest spot" the ice sheet which is up to two metres thick.

In many ways the success of such journeys depends on the efficiency of work done by

Berths at Chukotka have been equipped with new machinery and mechanisms. Wide made of special ships which unload cargo without the port facilities.

HALF A MILLION KAMAZ LORRIES PRODUCED

The front panel of the assembly line of the first auto works bears the figure 500,000. This stands for the number of vehicles manufactured since the commissioning of the Kama production assembly producing large lorries.

The motor giant is steadily gaining pace. Whereas a first quarter of a million was produced in more than five years, the next quarter is made in the space of two a half.

Places to visit

OF INTEREST TO MUSIC LOVERS



The Glinka Central Museum of Musical Culture has moved into new premises at No. 4 Fadeyev St. Two exhibitions have opened here simultaneously: one is devoted to the 100th anniversary of Glinka's birth and the other is of mechanical and keyboard instruments from the museum's reserve collections. Visitors will be able to see manuscripts, personal objects, and other authentic documents and materials linked to the great composer's life and work.

The exhibition of musical instruments is wonderful. It aims to illustrate the evolution of keyboard instruments, and to give an idea of their many forms and of details of their design. On view are mechanical instruments which have virtually disappeared from present-day music-making.

Of particular interest are instruments of the 18th century which preceded the piano, as well as original 18th- and 19th-century pianos. The exhibitions are open from noon to 7 p.m. Closed on Tuesday.

Science and technology

PILLS

FOR THE FORGETFUL?

Researchers at the Institute of Organic Synthesis (Latvian Academy of Sciences) have produced a substance which improves the human memory and the aptitude for studies. The prototype of this compound was the hormone Vasopressin which not only influences the central nervous system but also regulates blood pressure and the salt and water metabolism. Changes were made to the molecular structure of the analogue. The researchers aimed just to affect the memory without influencing other bodily functions. Their efforts proved successful.

The substance is as yet in its experimental stage. The research is quite promising because it is breaking totally new ground.

A KEEN EYE

FOR POLAR EXPLORERS

Seamen and pilots regard the instrument, "Lyot-2" as a reliable aid to the Polar explorer. This instrument allows the thickness of ice of the sea to be determined from an aircraft.

With its help one can find cracks, channels, and untried patches on the water surface. These may be hidden from visual observation by a crust of thin ice or snow.

These qualities enable the instrument to be used in Arctic operations laying out routes for ship convoys. It guarantees that an ice floe is safe enough to allow aircraft to land.

This instrument, the invention of scientists from the Institute of Civil Aviation in Riga, was discussed at a meeting

of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences where it received a high appraisal. Scientists and practical explorers all agree that the instrument must be used in marine, air, and river navigation because it is reliable guide for all those developing the North.

STETHOSCOPE

FOR MICROCIRCUITS

In modern electronic devices and radio equipment, wide use is made of multilayer printed circuit boards. One cubic centimetre of the board fits in more than ten thousand various components. How can one find a fault in such a board? Under the existing technology, even an experienced specialist spends several hours to find the flaw.

Leningrad specialists in the area of electrical measuring instruments have designed a set of instruments which can be used for fault finding even within the inner layers of a printed board. Without destroying the insulation, it allows to know exactly how the current is flowing in any of the microscopic conductors.

The instrument has been patented in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and in France. Specialists from other countries are showing a heightened interest in it.

WIND PUTS BRAKES

ON THE PLANET

Soviet geophysicists maintain that an indomitable wind is even capable of putting a brake on the Earth's rotation around its axis. Because of seasonal changes in the global circulation of atmosphere the planet rotates faster in winter and summer, and slows down in spring and autumn. For example, a day in July is one millionth shorter than a day in April or November.

This irregularity in the Earth's rotation, which was discovered about twenty-five years ago by the astronomical time service, has resisted all the theoretical scientists' attempts to explain it on the basis of celestial mechanics. However, astronomical data, analysed against the background of world meteorological observations, has enabled experts at the Main Geophysical Observatory in Leningrad to conclude that this mysterious slow-down in the Earth's rotation can be attributed to western winds dominating the atmosphere. In other words, the atmosphere rotates faster than the planet. In mid-summer and midwinter when cyclones become weaker, the Earth revolves faster. In spring and autumn the wind blows so strongly against the rough terrain that it can serve as a sort of brake.

Geophysicists believe this discovery will improve the accuracy of long-range weather and climate forecasts.

Soviet museums today

May 18 is International Museum Day. MNI correspondent Gennadi PETROVSKY talks about the problems facing Soviet museums.

There are some 12,000 or so museums worldwide, nearly 2,000 of which are in the USSR. Their number in this country is steadily growing, as are the ranks of their visitors — over 100 million a year.

Soviet museums have always relied on central or local funds for restoration work and everyday activities, which is why museums are growing in number in the USSR — the very idea of some of them closing due to lack of funds is inconceivable.

Soviet museums face a range of problems, including those common to museums worldwide. The most crucial of them is the exhibits themselves. Essentially, only 14 to 15 per cent of the entire stock of the museums is on display. The rest is kept in storage. Interestingly, there are museums, for instance, the renowned Bakhrushin Theatrical Museum in Moscow, which displays but two per cent of its 1.5 million items, while the collections of practically all museums are steadily growing. The annual average increment ranges from 500 to 1,000, reaching 2,000 in a few museums.

How does the USSR go about solving this acute problem?

First, new museums spring up every year and exhibition space is expanded.

Second, nearly all Soviet museums frequently have special exhibitions. Travelling museums, like auto museums, rail museums, ship museums and even airborne museums, take exhibits to very remote areas, as the mountainous villages of the Pamir and Tien Shan.

Third, big state-run museums share their stocks with the so-called people's museums run by the public, of which there are over 12,000 in this country now.

Soviet museums maintain links with all major foreign counterparts and introduce Soviet viewers to the best art collections from nearly all European countries, Australia, the USA, Canada, and many Asian, Latin American and African countries. On the other hand, items from the Leningrad Hermitage and the Russian Museum, the Moscow Tretyakov Gallery and the Museum of Oriental Art, and museums in the Ukraine, Georgia, Lithuania and Armenia have won broad acceptance abroad.

The USSR helps train museum personnel for developing nations. Master specialists from Moscow and Leningrad have gone to Algeria, India, Egypt, Syria, Mexico, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other countries to help young local restaurateurs.

Soviet Government and public organizations are eager for more international cultural cooperation. One indication of this is that the USSR Supreme Soviet, acting on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, has deemed it urgent to include in the Law, "On the protection and use of monuments of history and culture" (two special articles [Nos 29 and 30] calling for the wide promotion of cultural exchange.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WELL PROVIDED FOR

For the Soviet society, writes the KOMMUNIST journal, both steady increase in the real tangibility and expansion of the variety of constitutionally guaranteed rights are characteristic. While in 1949, 2,000, 5,000 and 300 million roubles were spent respectively for education, health protection and physical training, and pensions, the figures were 13,200, 6,900 and 10,600 million roubles in 1965, to reach in 1980 already 31,800, 17,200 and 33,300 million roubles. Or take housing construction. During the first five-year plan periods only 57 to 82 million square metres of housing were commissioned in five years. Starting with the 8th five-year plan period (1966-1970), the figure went far beyond the 500 million square metres. This is what made it possible to write into the present USSR Constitution the exceptionally important clause: "Citizens of the USSR have the right to housing". The above is true not only on a state scale, but also with respect to separate work collectives. During the previous years almost all the profits obtained by the enterprises, had to be charged for the state budget in order to use them from a central distribution point in branches that were vital for the entire society. Now part of these assets can be left at the disposal of the work collectives for developing production, for material incentives, for implementing social plans. For example, the funds of economic incentive in state enterprises and economic organizations totalled 2,500 million roubles in 1965, while in 1980 they exceeded 30,000 million roubles. The sum is quite comparable to largest spending items in the state budget.

HOUSES FOR THE NORTH

What kind of villages are needed in Khatanga, an autonomous republic in the north-western part of the European USSR? And how much can be borrowed from the past? Students and professors at Petrozavodsk

University have provided the answers to these questions, writes PRAVDA.

Petrozavodsk researchers, who for the past several years have been going on expeditions to the villages of Karelia, and of the Leningrad and Kalinin regions, have come to the conclusion that the century-old experience of building houses in the north should be drawn upon. The study of folk traditions in building and of villagers' tastes and requirements, has resulted in a project for a series of houses with plots of land attached.

Architects have drawn up designs for about one thousand houses to be built from prefabricated units.

A LONGER PASSENGER TRAIN. WHY?

The newspaper TRUD reports that since summer 1985, the Moscow-Kiev-Lviv line will operate its first 24-carriage superlong trains. In the past, Moscow railwaymen pioneered in the organizing the traffic of heavy freight trains. Their experience is now spread throughout this country.

What is the reason for lengthened passenger trains? The passenger transportation in this country is increasing with every passing year. Previously, the problem of meeting the need in transportation was satisfied by increasing the number of passenger trains. Much has also been done for reconstruction and technological retooling of the railway lines. However, the rate of the construction is still lagging behind the steep increases in the volume of transportation. Another inconvenience is that the stations are located in parts of cities which have become city centres, with the housing and industrial buildings preventing their modernization. That is why the railwaymen have started to look for alternative reserves for transportation increases.

This novelty promises considerable economic advantages, the newspaper stresses. The expert assessments made at the Kiev and Ryazan sections of the Moscow Railway predict that there will be no need in the near

future to have 25 pairs of trains passing in these two directions, and this despite an expected 13 per cent rise in the number of passengers. The construction of additional main lines will be delayed some ten to fifteen years. This will make for the saving of 250 million roubles.

Since the passenger train traffic will diminish, it will be possible to carry additional thirty million tonnes of cargoes for the national economy, the newspaper concludes.

COAL THROUGH PIPES

Soviet scientists have devised a new technology for the hydraulic transportation of coal through pipes. This is not a new idea. Since 1908, two pipelines have been in operation at the Kuzbass coal field carrying coal from the hydraulic mines to a distance of up to eleven kilometres. A new pipeline, which will be the mine of Inakaya, in the Kemarovo Region, will combine heat and electricity plant at Novotroitsk, which is a departure from all previous designs where foreign or Soviet. The technology used in the United States, for example, requires that coal be dried before being burnt. The new method makes possible the burning of a water-and-coal mixture without any preliminary mechanical processing. It reduces the need for water, ensures high stability of suspension, and simplifies storage and transportation problems.

Estimates show that by avoiding the need to build a dehydration complex a ten to fifteen per cent saving in capital investment is achieved.

In 1985, a coal pipeline between Belovo and Novosibirsk will be commissioned as part of a future 2,4-thousand-kilometre-long pipeline system for the transport of Kuzbass coal to thermal power stations in Siberia and the Urals.

Care for the children of Gazli

Again sitting at the desks are the small residents of Gazli — the town in Uzbekistan destroyed by an earthquake this March. The children continue education 700 kilometres from home — in a school near Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, Central Asia. 700 junior-form pupils now reside in a sanatorium in a picturesque locality on the bank of a river.

So that the seven-ten-year-old tots, who have left home for such a long time for the first time, do not be too homesick, trips to the mountains, sport fairs and visits to theatres have been organized. This is taken care of by public organizations together with 48 teachers who have come here with the children.

All the young residents of

Gazli are shown much consideration and care. The children who are older have been taken to health-improving camps in the Crimea, on the Black Sea coast and in many towns of other Union republics.

The state has taken all the expenses. In addition, trade unions have set aside some 10,000,000 roubles for their upkeep.

BARBER OF... MOSCOW

Simon Koridze, from Moscow, a former hairdresser, recently celebrated his 101st birthday. To mark this occasion Moscow radio broadcast his favourite opera, "The Barber of Seville", by Rossini. Simon Koridze, the son of a peasant from Georgia, started work at the age of 12 as an apprentice to the barber at Tbilisi Opera House. Here he met many singers whose autographed photos he carefully preserves to this day.

This is my first photograph, says Koridze, showing his album. It was given to me by singer Maria Petrusini, who was on tour in Tbilisi at the beginning of the century. She is wearing a hairstyle I created later, having learnt that we knew each other, her compatriots, singers from the famous Italian opera company, invited me to their concert in Moscow.

Koridze also worked in the famous St Petersburg salon where many of his clients were actors.

During the Civil War in Rus-

sia, Simon Koridze fought with the Red Army, later returning to his prewar occupation of hairdresser. As each year passed, Koridze added to his collection of autographed photos. He even has an autographed portrait of the Soviet cinema star, Lyubov Orlova. Today, in spite of his advanced age, Simon Koridze is

a fine felle. I feel not a year older than seventy, he says. The patriarch of Moscow hairdressers continues to expand his collection. He never misses a production of an opera or play on television. And he has recently taken up a new hobby: at one hundred, Simon Koridze became a passionate fan of ice hockey.



The heady air of spring takes all ages the same way.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev

PROFILES

SVETLANA
VOSKRESENSKAYA

It is only recently that the 26-year-old choreographer Svetlana Voskresenskaya has become well known. Despite the fact that she drew the traditionally unlucky number of 13, Voskresenskaya, a Muscovite, managed to win the all-Union contest of choreographers which was held in Moscow last March. Her two ballets to music by Dmitry Shostakovich, "The Forty-First", based on a story by Boris Lavrenko, and "Dangerous Games", were shown towards the close of the contest and won her first prize.

I have long since been attracted by the opportunity of expressing in dance the conflict between love and duty. It was this conflict that I tried to reflect in the story of Lavrenko's heroine, says Svetlana Voskresenskaya. "Dangerous Games" is a reminder of the threat of war overhanging humanity. I felt the need for peace on earth particularly acutely after the birth of my daughter who is now just seven months old.

Svetlana Voskresenskaya graduated from the Moscow Ballet School. For several years she worked with the Abal Opera and Ballet Theatre in the Kazakhstan capital of Alma-Ata. Six years ago Svetlana returned home to Moscow where she became a soloist with the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. She did all the ensemble's productions and concert programmes though she was not entirely happy executing the work of other choreographers. She was gradually overcome by the desire to try her hand at choreography herself. She wanted to express her own vision of plasticity, her thoughts and feelings in ballet.

Voskresenskaya profiled a lot from her rehearsals with the ensemble's artistic directors, Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov. The choreographic principles of these two masters are reflected in Voskresenskaya's works. Svetlana's first independent productions include a Spanish dance to music by Ravel. It was here that her ability for psychological interpretation of human characters in dance became evident. Listening to an Elton John recording inspired Svetlana to create a dance number based on this music. The result, "Improvisation", is now in the repertoire of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Svetlana was then inspired to turn Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's story, "The Little Prince", into a ballet.

Profound thought, the ability to translate a theme into dramatic terms, a sense of form and



Svetlana Voskresenskaya during rehearsal.

a rich stylistic culture are the characteristic traits of Voskresenskaya's choreography. In her productions she tries to depart from the customary canonic forms and to express the inner world of her contemporaries in free plasticity. Her first production, "Antony and Cleopatra" to music by Prokofiev, staged at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, is a great success. The main parts were especially written for the theatre's leading dancers, Margarita Drozdova and Vladimir Kirilov.

When the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble attended classes at the Academy of Jazz, in Rio de Janeiro, it was Svetlana Voskresenskaya who was the quickest to absorb the plasticity of this modern dance form. And it is this genre in dance that is closest to her, both as dancer and choreographer.

Yelena YEROFEEVA

UKRAINIAN SEMIPRECIOUS
STONES FOR FESTIVAL 'STARS'

The 17th All-Union Film Festival is taking place in the Ukrainian capital Kiev. For ten days until May 17, Kiev will be the capital of multinational Soviet cinema art. Traditionally, it is both well-known masters of the cinema — scriptwriters, film directors, cameramen, actors and composers, as well as young people who have yet to make their name in the film world who have converged on Kiev. All in all, nearly one hundred features, documentaries, animated cartoons and popular science films entered for the festival.

These are historical films, dealing with the revolutionary

and combat traditions of the people, as well as reflections on Soviet reality and the multifaceted image of our contemporary. The best works will be named by the juries of the competition sections.

Prizes made out of semiprecious stones by Ukrainian cutters, will be presented to the winners.

Apart from the films included in the festival programme, spectators will be able to see a retrospective showing of films made by winners at previous festivals and acquaint themselves with works by young film makers.

USSR—INDIA: BOOK EXCHANGE

A protocol was signed in Delhi on publishing 20th-century Indian literature in the USSR and Soviet literature in India. Work on the project starts to the two countries next year.

The Soviet-Indian book exchange is a tradition of long standing. Since 1947 the Soviet Union has published more than a thousand Indian titles with a total print of 40 million copies. Soviet readers have read Rabindranath Tagore, Premchand, Mulk Raj Anand, Kishen Das, and in addition, Indian classics including "Mahabharata", "Ramayana", "Bhagavad Gita" in Russian and 35 languages spoken in the USSR.

India, too, has increased its orders for Soviet books. During the last three years, Indian and Soviet classics, books on science and technology, of course, children's books very popular in that country.

As part of the "Moscow Stars" Arts Festival a concert dedicated to the works of composer Georgi Sviridov (centre) was given in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire. The programme included "The Small Triptych" for orchestra, a musical illustration to his novel, "Blizzard" and "To the Memory of Sergei Prokofiev", a poem for tenor, choir and orchestra.



Photo by Andrei Sidorov

Still life from origins to this day

The traditional themes of the still life have continued unchanged throughout centuries, being interpreted in most diverse ways by artists of different periods and peoples. How does this occur? The exhibition, "Still Life in the European Paintings of the 16th-19th Centuries" makes it possible to trace the "anatomy" of still life as a genre.

It has opened at the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow which was its sponsor together with the Dresden Gallery, the Hermitage of Leningrad and the Tretyakov Gallery. All in all, the exhibition includes 120

items from eleven Soviet and eight GDR museums. The sponsors of the exhibition attempted to show three aspects of still life — still life as a special type of painting, still life in its psychological aspect, and from the point of view of its symbolism. The specific feature of the exhibition is that apart from the famous schools — the Dutch, the Flemish and the Spanish, it represents the little-known Italian and German schools. Besides, it includes works from Soviet museums in Smolensk, Kalinin, Sevastopol and other cities.

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA



● Johann Georg Ilitz. "A case with pistols" (Berlin Museum of Applied Art, 17th century). ● Giorgio Morandi. "The Metaphysical Still Life" (The Hermitage Museum of Leningrad, early 20th century).

FILM ABOUT
EMERICH KALMAN

Two major studios, Mosfilm of the USSR and Hungaria's Ma-film, are working on a co-production in two parts dedicated to the work of the outstanding Hungarian composer Emerich Kalman, who wrote numerous operettas, which are still very popular even today. The centenary of the composer's birth was celebrated worldwide. Script is by Yuri Nagibin, the well-known Soviet writer.

I am primarily attracted by the composer's genius and also by the peculiar mystery which surrounded him and which was an enigma both for his contemporaries and descendants. Nagibin told a correspondent.

How will the composer's biography and music be blended in the film? I tried to make the music an integral element of the action, to link it inseparably with Kalman's biography, just as was the case in his life. Though he had a mainly sad life, he wrote joyful and invigorating music. Carambolina, one of the world's most rousing tunes, was written when a woman, the composer loved, was dying.

I hope that sorrow and joy will harmonize in the film, thus allowing viewers to gain insight into the composer's soul. He was a multidimensional, honest and uncompromising artist.

The film will feature many melodies from Kalman's operettas sung by Austrian, Soviet and Hungarian singers.

WHAT'S ON!

May 12-14

THEATRES

Kremlina Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 14—A variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 12—Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet); 13 (mat)—Heracl, "Vain Precautions" (ballet); 13 (eve)—The "Moscow Stars" Arts Festival closes with a performance by the Bolshoi ballet. 15—A concert by the Bolshoi soloists.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 12—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera). 13 (mat)—A concert by the Bolshoi soloists; 13 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 12—Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera). 13 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 13 (eve)—Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera). 14—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 12 (eve)—Czechov.

FILMS

Born Twice (Mosfilm Studios USSR).

About a tragic duel between a Soviet naval aviator and a German air ace over the bound White Sea in 1918.

Cinema: "Vatrich" (1958) dovo-Chernomyrdynskaya Metro Lomonosovskaya. A Task Crew (USSR).

An unusual episode in the battle between Soviet and German tankmen in the Manassh, a Soviet film was the winner.

Cinema: Dobrynskaya St. Metro Pushkinskaya. "Pogrom" (1970) monosovskiy Prospekt.

Universal.

PROGRESS
IN SOVIET-SPANISH TRADE

The trade agreement signed in September 1972 by the USSR and Spain and the opening of the trade missions in Moscow and Madrid laid the basis for cooperation in the field of trade exchange between the two countries. Compared with 1973, trade turnover has now risen over 13-fold. The Soviet Union buys traditional goods of Spanish exports — the products of the metallurgical and chemical industry, leather, citrus fruits, wine, olive oil and almonds. The USSR sells to Spain oil and oil products, chemicals, sawn timber, mining equipment, cars, among them the Niva, which is in great demand.

Recently set up is a new Spanish firm which will sell Soviet tractors, spares to them, as well as service 3,500 Soviet tractors now working in the fields of Spain, the technical and maintenance qualities of which are praised by the farmers.

Considerable place in the economic links of the two countries is taken by mixed Soviet-Spanish societies: Sovizapan, which services Soviet fishing boats in the Canary Islands, In-

amar servicing Soviet ships in Spanish ports, Soquimes, carrying out trade exchange of chemical products, Maderas Rusas, delivering to Spain sawn timber and importing to Soviet Union the products of the paper industry, packaging materials and other goods.

On the basis of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation the exchange is growing of specialists in the area of fundamental and applied research, contacts strengthen in medicine, power engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture and in transport. For instance, there are durable links between Soviet specialists in the coal industry and the Spanish firm UNOSA. The scientific exchange between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Supreme Council of Technical Research of Spain develops beneficially.

An important impulse for the strengthening and expanding contacts between the two countries will be the agreement on developing economic and industrial cooperation signed in this February.

PLOVDIV
SPRING FAIR

The ancient Bulgarian city of Plovdiv has assumed a most festive air bedecked with the flags of fifty countries represented at the Fourth International Spring Fair of Consumer Goods and Foods. More than three thousand foreign trade organizations and firms are displaying their latest achievements in light and food industries.

Traditionally, the biggest foreign exhibitor is the Soviet Union, whose foreign trade associations are showing more than five thousand items. These include items made on the basis of cooperation between the CMEA countries. This year, separate exhibitions have been

mounted by the Russian Federation and by Leningrad which is the twinned city of Plovdiv.

An extensive display has been prepared in the pavilion of the fair's host, Bulgaria. Its various items testify to the successful implementation of the socio-economic programme which is aimed at a steady increase in the living standards of the people.

The developing countries are also widely represented at the fair. Their active participation in this review of economic achievements testifies to the growing interest in development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

KIEV— DRESDEN— KIEV

A NEW AEROFLOT
INTERNATIONAL
ROUTE

Aeroflot TU-134s take 2 hr 30 min to fly you from the lovely GDR city of Dresden to the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

Take advantage of visiting Kiev with Aeroflot.

Further information about this weekly service is available at any Aeroflot office.

THU we meet in Kiev!

SU-663 TU-134 Saturday	Airport	SU-664 TU-134 Saturday
11.15 dep. Kiev		17.20 arr. Dresden
11.50 arr. Dresden		12.50 dep. Saturday

All times local

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

USSR-Canada fishing agreement

The Canadian Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, Pierre de Bané and the Minister for Fisheries of the USSR, Vladimir Kamenisev, signed in Moscow a new Soviet-Canadian government agreement on fishing. According to the agreement, the USSR acquires the right to catch within Canada's fishing zone of 200 nautical miles extended

yearly quotas of lobster, silver hake, capelin and a number of other fishes. The agreement also provides for purchases by the USSR of fish and Canadian fish products in the amount of twelve million Canadian dollars during one year.

The Soviet-Canadian cooperation in fishing, now a traditional feature, stipulates not only

for licence fishing off the Canadian ports, but fish purchases and repair of Soviet trawlers in Canadian ports. There is joint research in the 200-mile Canadian zone to determine fish and lobster quotas.

For example, hydroacoustic survey and sample catching performed by Soviet research vessels allowed the Canadian marine experts to adopt recommendations to increase total capelin quotas in 1984 from 50 thousand to 100 thousand tonnes. There is a similar programme for Atlantic saury, while silver hake and lower-depth fishes are studied and collected data are exchanged.

Alexei LIPOVETSKY

Intourist
news

Certainly, said Professor Hanna Polovaya, teacher at the British Columbia University, we may take from Soviet colleagues many useful to us methods of education but to make it, as in the USSR, free and give work to the graduates we cannot do.

A group of Canadian teachers, among whom my interlocutor, is the fifth one to have come to Moscow recently. They are interested in the experience of Soviet teachers.

We are tourists, but our programme has visits to schools and kindergartens. We were even at lectures in higher schools in Moscow and Kiev. On the programme of our travel are Vinnitsa, Chernovits, Odessa, Simferopol, Yalta, Zaporozhye and Poltava. Now our Soviet colleagues actively participate in the discussion of the ongoing school reform in the USSR, which interests us in the same degree. We will be able to use your methods in our teaching work.

Dmitriy BELOBORODKO

Teachers
from Canada
in Moscow

The Canadians learning about Moscow.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 12 — The "Moscow Stars" Arts Festival: the Flute and Folk Music Orchestra from Moldavia and the Kuban Cossack Choir.

Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (Pushkinskaya St.). 12 — Dalia Dance Ensemble from Latvia. 13 — An evening with Vladimir Matchenko (baritone).

SPORTS

FOOTBALL
Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 14—USSR 1st league championship. Moscow Lokomotiv vs Krasnodar Kuban. 7 p.m.

Both teams are eager to play in the 1st league.

SWIMMING
Swimming Pool at the Lenin Central Stadium. 12 and 13 — Moscow championship. 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (both days).

WATER POLO
Torpedo Swimming Pool (21 Avtozavodskaya St.). 12 and 13 — Moscow championship for juniors. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. (both days).

Yunost, Trudovye Rezervy, Burevestnik, as well as other sports clubs are taking part.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 13—Racing and trotting. 1 p.m. Prizes inaugurating the beginning of the season will be contested on May 13.

WEATHER

May 12-14

In Moscow, city and region, after a short cold spell, a gradual rise in temperature is expected. Night temperatures of 7°C, 11°C and of 17°, 22°C during the day.